

Nationalism

1800 - 1900

Nationalism

- **Main Idea**

- *Nationalism contributed to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe.*

- **Why It Matters Now**

- *Nationalism is the basis of world politics today and has often caused conflicts and wars.*

Nationalism

Nationalism: the belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation—that is, to the people with whom they share a culture and history—rather than to a king or empire.



Nationalism

During the 1800's, nationalism created new countries and broke up old ones. It changed the balance of power in Europe and fed the desire of many to be free of rule of empires.

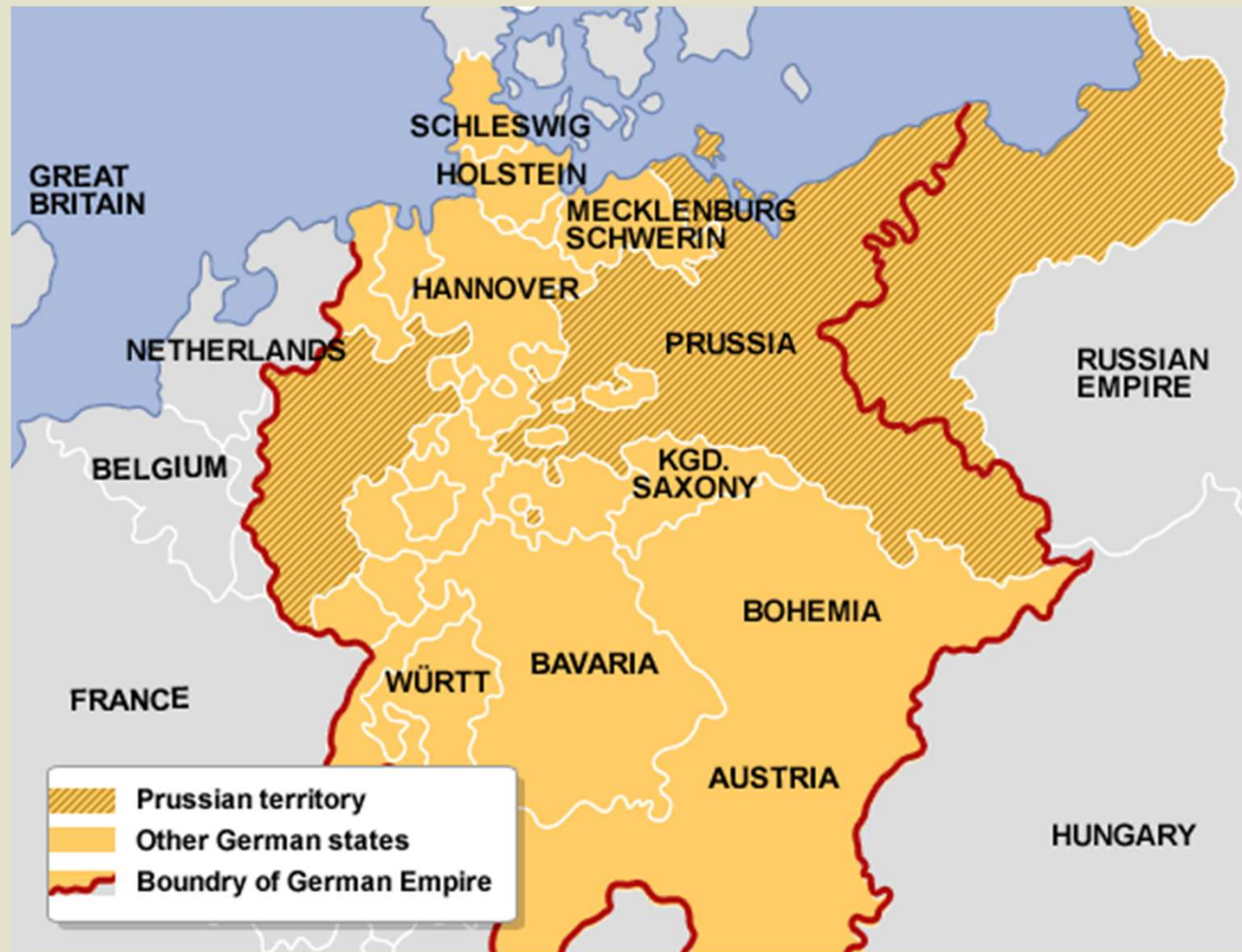
Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity

- Nationalists believed people of a single “nationality” should unite under a single government.
- Authoritarian rulers saw that nationalism could unify masses of people.

Nationalism

Bismark Unites Germany

- In 1815, 39 states formed a loose grouping called the German Confederation.
- People of these states shared a common language and culture, if not a common ruler.



Nationalism

Bismark Unites Germany

- Otto Von Bismark, prime minister of Prussia, was determined to create a German empire, ruled by Prussia. He declared he would rule by “blood and iron.”
- To accomplish this, he incited three wars with neighboring states. Each war stirred national pride among the German speaking states. With each Prussian victory, more German states unified with Prussia.



Nationalism

Bismark Unites Germany

- By 1871, King Wilhelm I became the Kaiser (emperor) of Germany, which included almost all German speaking lands in Europe.

